Goal of full Employment by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan'

1356. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts have so far been made by 'lis Ministry to achieve the goal of full employment by the end of Ninth Plan, particularly through the creation of job opportunities from now on in different sectors;

(b) whether Government have decided to set up any Body Foundation with some initial funding by the concerned Ministry, in order to cut down (he time lag in revival of sick PSUs, largely responsible for increasnig unemp'oyment, as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated 21st July, 1994; and

(c) If so, what are Government's latest plans to achieve the target and allocations made therefor during 1994—97, details including the figures as on 30th lune, 1994 (Statewise) as per records maintained by the Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LA30UH (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Eighth Plan envisages an average rate of employment growth of 2.6 to 2.8 per cent per annum or 8 to 9 million additional employment opportunities per year, on and average, corresponding to an average annual rate of growth of the economy of 5.6 per cent. A continuation of this employment growth into 9th Plan leading to generation of iddit'ona! employment opportunities of around 9.5 million per year on an average, should result in the achievement of a near-full employment stiuatton by the year 2002. To accelerate employment growth, the Plan strategy lays emphrsis on faster growth of sectors, sub-sector:' and areas having high eJBploYment potential.

(b) No, Sir.

(e) A statement (See below) indicating the number of job-seekers on the Livs Register of Employment Exchange" as on 30-4-1994 (latest available), all of whom were not necessarily unemployed, is annexed.

Statement

Number of Job-seekers on the Lite Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th April, 1994

SI. No.	Name of States/Union Territory	Number on Live Register (in thousands
1	2	3
	States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	2919.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12.1
3	Assam	1369.3
4	Bihar.	3315.3
5	Goa	116.2
6	Gujarat .	923.4
7	Haryana.	678.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	507.6
9	Jammu & Kashmir.	146.5
10	Kamataka	1 595.3
11	Kerala	4041.2
12	Madhya Pradesh	1921.8
13	Maharashtra.	3337.9
14	Manipur.	241.3
15	Meghalaya.	26.7
16	Mizoram	41.1
17	Nagaland	22.5
18	Orissa .	841.1
19	Punjab .	613.9
20	Rajasthan	832.0
21	Sikkim*	..
22	Tamilnadu	3812.6
23	Tripura	190.0

1	2	3
24	Uttar Pradesh.	2316
25	West Bengal .	4844.
	Union Territories	
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.1
27	Chandigarh	160.9
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	3.7
29	Delhi	925.2
30	Daman & Diu	4.9
31	Lakshadweep .	8.2
32	Pondicherry	135.9
	Toral : -	35924.9

Note: 1. "No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. Total may not taly due to round mg off.

3. All Registrants may not necessarily be unemployed.

Interaarional Programme for Elimination of Child Labour

1857. SHRI SUSHILK'UMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI RAJNT RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR ba pleased to state:

(a) whether India has joined the In ternational programme for elimination of sbild labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicaing the phases, stages and the time frame for the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) International .Pro3ramme far Elimiaiation of Child Labour (IPEC) is executed througn action programmes which are aimed to be demonstrative. The programme enlvisages the involvement of Government, workers', and employers' organisations, NGOs, educationalists, parents and children in the task of elimination of child labour. The Programme is upto December, 1996.

For the year 1992 and 1993. USS 2.25 million has been alioted to India and for the two years 1994 and 1995 another USS 1.4 million has been allotted.

Already 57 action programmes bene fiting more than 30,600 children are under implementation.

Apart from the action programmes which benefit children withdrawn from work directly, there is a training programme for enforcement officers of the State and Central Governments in order to make them effective in the enforcement of the laws relating to child labour. This has been handled by the National Labour Institute through 4 State Labour Institute;.

There is also an awareness programme called 'Campaign against Child Labour' implemented through a network of NGOs spread across the country.

A. Workshop was also conducted to involve Trade Unions and their members closely to combat child labour.

Another programme selected is to he implemented by the Central Board for Workers Education. This programme envisages the inclusion of a capsule on child labour in the training programmes which the Board is now conducting.

The first Phase of two years of the Programme ended in December. 1993, The programme has now entered its 2nd Phase and it will conclude in December, 1995. The Memorandum of Understanding is due to expire in 1996; six months before its expiry a review is slated.